

## REPORT

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1. Two new antiaircraft artillery regiments (pulki artylerji przeciwlotniczej) were formed in Poland in the fall of 1950. They are stationed at Legjonowo (R53/K90) and Skierniewice (152/P45), and conduct joint exercises for the defense of Warsaw. Another regiment is in the process of formation in the vicinity of Szczecin.\* The regiment from Legjonowo has prepared positions northwest and west of Warsaw, and the Skierniewice regiment has emplacements to the west and southwest of Warsaw. There are four guns to a battery, with a distance of about three kilometers between batteries. Since the first half of February, each of five regiments, the aforementioned and those at Poznan (Posen), Brzeg (Brieg), and Koszalin (Koslin), has had one battalion (dywizjon) at the artillery training area of Mrzezyn (Deep - 055/146). These battalions remain for seven weeks, then return to their regiments to be replaced by other battalions.
2. Each of the regiments is composed of three battalions. The First Battalion has three batteries; the Second, two; and the Third, three. In time of war, a third battery is added to the Second Battalion. The principal weapon of the batteries is a Soviet model 85 mm. gun, semi-automatic, firing 30 rounds per minute, and having a vertical and horizontal range of 13 kilometers. This gun weighs four tons. In addition, every battery has two Soviet type heavy machine guns, each manned by one non-commissioned officer and six men who are given four months of training at Biedrusko (53/X27). The antiaircraft gunners are armed with Soviet rifles; the other soldiers in the battery are provided with machine pistols which have four magazines, with 36 rounds to a magazine.
3. There are two units in each battery in addition to the men required to operate the antiaircraft weapons. They are the "central establishment" (przyrzad centralny), including one officer and twelve men; and the platoon of the battery command, consisting of six telephone operators, four radio operators, and eight reconnaissance men. The total number of men in a battery is from 90 to 95, and regimental strength is about 900.
4. Besides the batteries, each regiment has an administrative and medical platoon of 50 men; an armament maintenance platoon of 30 men, a regimental command platoon of 50 men, and a regimental staff. All the regiments are motorized, the trucks and tractors being Studebakers, ZIS-150's, and GAS-150's. The automobiles used are chiefly 1950 Czechoslovakian Skoda models.

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5. The regimental and battalion commanders are either Russians, Poles from the Soviet Union who have previously been Soviet officers, or loyal Polish Communists who have been made officers since the war. The junior officers are Poles, and the great majority of the soldiers are patriotic, non-Communist Poles.

\* Comment: This may be the 86th Antiaircraft Regiment, previously reported to be at Szczecin.

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